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BOROUGH OF BATLEY

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1939

W. F. TWINING McMATH, M.D. (Belf.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.M., D.P.H.,

DEWSBURY
The Stanley Press Ltd., 27, Bradford Road,
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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, School Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent Maternity Home and Superintendent of all the Corporation Medical Services.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, M. and C.W. (part time)

Consulting Obstetric Surgeon

Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon and Hon. Ophth. Surgeon Maternity Home (part time)

Orthopædic Surgeon (part time)

(b) OTHERS.

School Dentist (part time)

Veterinary Inspector (part time)

Public Analyst (part time)

Senior Sanitary Inspector

W. F. TWINING Mc MATH, M.D., (Bel.),
M.R.C.P. (Lond.) L.M., D.P.H.

Gwendolen Buckle, M.B., B.S., (Durh.),
Resigned March, 1939. Since then 3
temporary assistants.

D. W. Currie, M.D., Ch.M. (Leeds),
F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.O.G.

Randal Herley, B.A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
(Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

H. L. Crockatt, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds).

A. W. McCarthy, L.D.S. (V.U. Manc.).

Geo. Whitehead, M.R.C.V.S.]

F. W. Richardson, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Harold Hornby, M.R.S.I., [] + Id

National Service:—A.R.P. and Civil Defence Duties performed in Batley.

Medical Officer controlling Casualty Services and Civil Defence matters administered by the Public Health Department,

Anæsthetist—First Aid Post.

Deputy Liaison Officer. Relief Officer-in-charge Report Centre. Exercises Producer. L.A.G.C. Instructor. Domestic Air Raid Shelter Distribution.

Local Ambulance Officer. L.A.G.C. Instructor. Deputy Transport Officer.

Anderson Shelter Survey.

Trained Nurse, Mobile Unit. } Distribution of Protective Helmets & small children's respirators. Anderson Shelter Survey.
do. First Aid Post.
do. do.
do. do.
do. Mobile Unit.
do. First Aid Post

Chief Liaison Officer—Fixed F.A.P. (Resigned). Organisation of the Clerical section of the Casualty Service and Civil defence matters administered by the Public Health Department.

Assistants to Chief Clerk in duties indicated above.

Survey and distribution of domestic Air Raid Shelters.

{ N. L. Wilding, [] + lb
A. Pearson, [] + lb Resigned May, 1939
G. A. Binns, [] +
D. Bowers, [] + lb
*J. H. Raynor [] + lb Commenced June, 1939.

H. Evans, § || Retired March, 1939.
E. Farthing, § || O Retired March, 1939.
K. Taylor, § || O

H. Birch, § || O
M. Daglish, § || O
E. Saunders, § || O
E. Sutton, § || O Commenced May, 1939.
E. M. Parkin, § || O Commenced December, 1939.

{ Enid Major, ♀ Resigned May, 1939.
Mary F. Hewitt, ♀ Commenced June, 1939
K. Lister.

{ *L. Allatt, = ¶
K. Steels, =
A. D. Foggo, +
I. Wilson, =
D. Wrigley.

{ G. Bowes.
A. Tuton.
T. Robinson.
C. Noble.

District Sanitary Inspectors

Superintendent Health Visitor, Superintendent School Nurse, Administrative Matron of Maternity Home

Health Visitors and School Nurses

Masseuse

Chief Clerk

Clerks

Temporary Clerk

Temporary Enumerators

Maternity Home	{	Matron	....	....	I. A. Walton, § ||
		Nurse Midwife	....	....	F. Bradshaw, § ||
		Midwife	....	....	R. M. Meredith, ||
		Midwife	....	....	L. Toulson, ||
Municipal Midwives	{	Midwife	....	....	G. M. Thomas, § ||
			....	....	C. Dransfield, § ||
			....	....	E. A. Fearnside, § ||
			....	....	F. Kitson, ||
					E. Robinson, § ||

} A.R.P. measures with the Maternity Home.
 } Available for qualified First Aid duties in the Casualty Service.

*—Volunteered for Military Service, October, 1939.

[]—Holds Certificate for Sanitary Inspectors, Royal Sanitary Institute, or Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.

†—Holds Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods, Royal Sanitary Institute.

ib—Holds Certificate for Smoke Inspectors, Royal Sanitary Institute.

§—Holds Certificate for three years' general training, State Registered Nurse.

O—Holds Certificate for Health Visitors, Royal Sanitary Institute approved by Ministry of Health.

||—Holds Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.

=—Holds Northern Universities' School Leaving Certificate.

¶—Holds Northern Universities' Matriculation Certificate.

ç—Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.

+—Holds Senior Certificate of the College of Preceptors.

To the Right Hon. W. E. Elliott, Minister of Health, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Batley.

This Annual Report is compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1961 (England), issued by the Ministry of Health, 16th February, 1940.

In certain aspects the report might still not seem to indicate the progress which in other circumstances might reasonably be expected. This, it should be noted, is due to the extra calls made upon the Department in connection with Air Raid Precautions.

Before taking up my new duties in Barnes, I wish to express my thanks to the staff of the Public Health Department for the zeal and loyalty with which they have carried out their still more increasing duties, to the chief officials and members of the Council who have been helpful and interested in the work of the Department.

The completion of the statistics will delay the printing of the report until such time as the Registrar General's figures are available.

April, 1940.

W. F. TWINING McMATH.

General Statistics, 1939

Area of Batley in Acres	4,461
Civil Population (Registrar-General's Estimate)—	
Resident Population	39,530
Average population appropriate to the calculation of death rates	39,490
Population at Census of 1931 (Males 19,323, Females 22,454)	41,777
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)	11,889
Total Private Families at Census (1931)	11,918
Population living more than two persons per room (Census, 1931)	14%
Number of inhabited houses, 1939 (according to Rate books)	13,295
Average number of persons per house	2.9
Density of population, per acre	8.9
Number of Births (Males 288, Females 252)	540
Illegitimate Births (Males 10, Females 8)	18
Birth-Rate per 1,000 living	13.6
Number of Still Births Registered	26
Illegitimate Birth-Rate per 1,000 registered	33.3
Number of Deaths, including Residents who died away from Batley (Males 248, Females 314)	562
Net Death-Rate per 1,000 living	14.2
Infantile Death-Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	53.7
Illegitimate Death-Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	1.8
Tuberculosis Death-Rate (all forms), per 1,000	0.4
Phthisis Death-Rate per 1,000	0.3
Zymotic Death-Rate per 1,000	0.1
Respiratory Diseases Death-Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis)	1.6
Cancer Death-Rate per 1,000	1.7
Cases of Infectious Disease notified (including all forms of Tuberculosis)	†170
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified	32
Cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified	14
Number of Inquests	44
Rateable Value	£184,095
Rate of 1d. in the £ produces	£692 (estimated)
Rainfall in inches	29.74
Number of Wet Days	193
Parliamentary Voters	23,543
Parliamentary Voters (plus Birstall Ward) in Spen Valley	
Parliamentary Division	5,960
Local Government Voters	22,218
Poor Law Relief Distributed (including Birstall Ward)	£16,657 11s. 9d.
Primary Vaccinations, exclusive of Smallpox Contacts	*47
Exemption Certificates Granted	*352
*Birstall figures are not included.	
Dried Milk given under Milk (Mothers and Children)	
Order	2,052 lbs. Cost £130 11s. 3d.
Infants Born during 1939, fed wholly or partially from Public Funds	55 or 10.2%

† Of these, 2 Diphtheria cases were discharged from Hospital as not having suffered from that disease.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA.—4,461 acres.

POPULATION.—The Registrar-General estimates—

(a)—the resident population of Batley, mid-1939 to be 39,530, and

(b)—the average population of Batley appropriate to the calculation of death rates, 39,490.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (at end of 1939) according to Rate Books was 13,295.

RATEABLE VALUE £184,095

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE Estimated
£692 (approx.)

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—These have been described in previous annual reports.

The following extracts from the local press are of interest :—

“War has meant more regular employment and better wages for the majority of Heavy Woollen District workers.

Eighty per cent of local textile machinery is engaged on cloth and blankets for the Services and that figure is expected to rise rather than fall.

The mill stocks of civilian cloths have been sold during 1939, substantial orders have been placed for the future and more are pending.

If the industry is able to expand production sufficiently to meet not only the Government and domestic calls, but also to fulfil satisfactorily the calls of overseas customers, valuable export markets, in which the competition of 100,000 German, Czech and Polish looms has hitherto been experienced, can be recovered for this country.

Rag values are rising and there is no shortage of material ; business is good for yarn spinners and shoddy manufacturers.

Engineering prospers, mining is enjoying better times, and the only dull news is of the building trade, which has naturally received a temporary set-back owing to the war.”

Borough of Batley—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1939 and Previous Years.

Yearly Average	Estimated Population	NETT BIRTHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number	Rate per 1000
10 years 1901-10	31,694	827	26.1	143	171	537	17.0
10 years 1911-20	36,435	676	20.5	93	123	571	16.0
10 years 1921-30	35,765	624	17.3	48	76.5	482	13.4
Year							
1931	34,890	509	14.6	31	60.9	465	13.3
1932	34,550	465	13.4	27	58.06	494	14.3
1933	34,040	447	13.1	26	55.9	503	14.8
1934	33,890	453	13.4	20	44.2	436	12.9
1935	33,610	441	13.1	22	49.9	454	13.5
1936	33,350	453	13.6	30	66.2	454	13.6
1937	40,060	552	13.8	26	47.1	593	14.8
1938	39,800	547	13.7	22	40.2	533	13.4
1939	*(a) 39,530 (b) 39,490	540	13.6	29	53.7	562	14.2
England & Wales		....	15.0	....	50	....	12.1
126 County Bor- oughs and Great Towns including London		....	14.8	....	53	....	12.0
148 Smaller Towns		....	15.6	....	40	....	11.2
LONDON		....	12.3	....	48	....	11.9

PROVISIONAL FIGURES 1939.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births—Legitimate	522	278	244	
Illegitimate	18	10	8	
Stillbirths	26	10	16	Birth Rate 13.6 Rate per 1,000 total births 45.9
Deaths	562	248	314	Death Rate 14.2 Rate per 1,000 total births.
Deaths from puerperal causes :—				
Puerperal sepsis	Nil.			
Other puerperal causes	2			3.5
Total	2			3.5
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—				
All infants per 1,000 live births				53.7
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				53.6
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				55.5
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				68
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				1

There has not been excessive mortality during the year from any of the notifiable infectious diseases.

*Populations are given as follows:—

(a) for calculation of Birth rates; and

(b) for calculation of death rates or the incidence of notifiable diseases.

BIRTHS.—The Registrar-General reports the registration—which is distinct from notification—of 540 births in Batley during 1939. There were 26 still births registered in addition to the live births.

The nett birth-rate for Batley is 13.6 per thousand of population for the year 1939.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.—Doctors notified 19, midwives 536, and other persons 31 births, a total of 586 during 1939. Of these 29 were still births.

INFANTILE DEATH RATE.—This is 53.7 per thousand of the births registered. Of the 29 infant deaths, twenty-three were due to premature birth and/or congenital debility, which should cause very serious consideration.

GENERAL DEATH RATE is 14.2 per thousand of the population.

A comparison with other years may be made by referring to the Table on the preceding page, which gives the vital statistics for 1939 and previous years since 1901.

Causes of Death in Batley for the year 1939.

1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	—	20. Pneumonia (all forms)	25
2. Measles	1	21. Other respiratory diseases	8
3. Scarlet Fever	—	22. Peptic ulcer	4
4. Whooping Cough	1	23. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1
5. Diphtheria	1	24. Appendicitis	1
6. Influenza	7	25. Cirrhosis of liver	—
7. Encephalitis lethargica	1	26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	4
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	27. Other digestive diseases	10
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	14	28. Acute & chronic nephritis	22
10. Other tuberculosis	3	29. Puerperal sepsis	—
11. Syphilis	2	30. Other puerperal causes	2
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	—	31. Congenial debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	23
13. Cancer, malignant disease	68	32. Senility	20
14. Diabetes	6	33. Suicide	5
15. Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.	39	34. Other violence	16
16. Heart diseases	150	35. Other defined diseases	36
17. Aneurysm	1	36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—
18. Other circulatory diseases	54	37. Diarrhœa (2 years and over)	—
19. Bronchitis	32		

Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):—

Small Pox	—	Polioencephalitis	—
Poliomyelitis	—		

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. Detailed information as to the Health Services was given in the Annual Reports for 1930 and 1931. Existing conditions are summarised in this Annual Report.

(i) Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given at the beginning of this Report.

(ii) (a) **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**—There has been no change in the existing arrangements. Facilities are provided at the County Council Laboratories, Wakefield, for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens. The figures for the year 1939 are :—

Blood films for cytological examination, 52; Tissue for histological examination, 1; Blood sera for Widal reaction, 16; Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli, 67; Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ, 240; Hairs etc. for Ringworm, 2; Urine and Fæces for B. Typhosus, etc. 113; Urines for general examination and Tubercle Bacilli, 18; Milks for Tubercle Bacilli, 104; Milks for Bacterial Content, 138; Waters for bacteriological examination, 88; Biochemical specimens, 52; Miscellaneous specimens, 16; Swabs for Hæmolytic Streptococci, 81; Urines for Zondek Aschheim reaction, 7. Total 995.

(b) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**—These are adequate for the requirements of the district. A new additional ambulance was provided by the Batley Ambulance Trustees during 1938.

The Oakwell Joint Hospital Board provide an Ambulance for the transport of cases of infectious disease admitted to their hospital. The Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board provide an ambulance for infectious cases admitted to that Hospital from the Soothill Ward.

(c) **NURSING IN THE HOME.**—The Batley Nursing Service functions in three wards of the Borough. The Soothill Ward is served by the Dewsbury Nursing Association and the Birstall Ward by the Birstall Nursing Association.

In addition to the arrangements for general nursing in the homes of the people the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have instituted the provision of Home Helps where a mother is temporarily laid aside through child-birth.

No applications were received during the year.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Name	Address.	Sessions.	Authority Providing.
Ante and Post Natal Clinics	Wellington Street, Batley	Weekly, Tuesday 9-15 a.m.—12 noon. Fortnightly, Wednesday. 9-15 a.m.—12 noon.	Batley Corporation
Contraceptive Clinic	Ditto	By appointment	Ditto
Infant Welfare Centre	Ditto	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Old Council Offices, Birstall	Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	Ditto
Consultative Ante Natal Clinic	Batley Hospital	Tuesday, 10 a.m.	Ditto
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	Wellington Street, Batley	Thursday, 2-30—4 p.m.	Ditto
Orthopædic Clinic	Temperance Hall, Batley	Monthly, 1st or 2nd Thursday, 10-30 a.m.—12 noon	Ditto
Massage, etc. Clinic	Ditto	Tuesday & Thursday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2—5 p.m.	Ditto
Minor Ailments Clinic	School Clinic, Back Cambridge Street, Batley	Daily, 9 a.m. and 4-15 p.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Old Council Offices, Birstall	Wednesday, 4 p.m.	Ditto
Ophthalmic Clinic	School Clinic, Back Cambridge Street Batley	When required, 2—5 p.m.	Ditto
Dental Clinic	Ditto	Monday—Friday 9 a.m.—12 noon. 2—5 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m.—12 noon.	Ditto
Aural Clinic	Batley Hospital	When required.	Ditto
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Branch House, Batley	Thursday, 2—4 p.m. and 6—8 p.m.	West Riding County Council
Treatment Centres for Venereal Disease	Dewsbury Infirmary	Monday, 3 p.m. Thursday, 6-30 p.m.	Ditto

(e) **HOSPITALS.**—There were no changes during the year in the hospital services, public or voluntary, whether within or without the area, which are used by the inhabitants of the area.

During 1939 the attendances of Batley residents at the Venereal Diseases Clinics were :—

Leeds Infirmary—7 males and 4 females.

Dewsbury Infirmary—35 males and 17 females.

Without doubt there would be others who obtained treatment in other ways and from other sources.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, 1925 to 1939.

	Yearly average. 1925-29.	Yearly average 1930-34	Yearly average 1935-39.	Year 1939
Individual patients attending Clinic	211	248	361	541
Patients found normal	62	58	59	114
Patients found suffering from one or more defects	149	190	302	427
Total number of attendances at Clinic	636	718	1047	1511

DEFECTS CLASSIFIED.

Respiratory System, including Tuberculosis	26	32	47	41
Circulatory System, excluding Varicose Veins	35	43	51	85
Digestive System, excluding defective teeth and consti- pation	9	29	94	123
Urinary System	13	12	16	20
Small or deformed pelvis	10	13	35	28
Gynæcological defects, includ- ing venereal disease	11	9	9	nil
Deformities of Breasts	4	5	6	8
Varicose Veins	42	29	57	83
Constipation	28	35	58	41
Placenta Prævia	0.2	nil	nil	nil
Teeth	47	60	72	104
Miscellaneous	17	23	43	53
Anæmia and Debility	12	40	48	23
Ante Partum Hæmorrhage	Nil.	0.6	0.2	1
Communications to practition- ers respecting patients	64	25	43	89
Communications to midwives respecting patients	0.2	1.2	1	1

TABLETS GIVEN TO PATIENTS :—Adexolin, 1,008,
I.C.D. 38,296.

POST NATAL CLINIC :—6 patients made 6 attendances.

Owing to an increase of approximately 25% in the number of individual patients attending the Ante Natal Clinic there has not been time for the Assistant Medical Officer to see the number of post-natal cases that should have been seen and examined. These remarks explain the great reduction in post-natal patients attending the Clinic during the year.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES, 1939.

CENTRE.	No. of mothers on Register	Expectant Mothers	Mothers with Infants		New admissions		Average attendance per mother
			Under 12 mths.	Between 1 and 5 yrs.	Under 12 mths.	Between 1 and 5 yrs.	
WELLINGTON STREET	667	1	2,958	690	288	18	5.5
BIRSTALL	262	—	1,151	466	75	15	6.2
TOTALS	929	1	4,109	1,156	363	33	5.7

RECORD OF INFANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED AT CENTRES DURING RECENT YEARS.

Yearly Average	New Cases Seen	ALL CASES.		Not wholly satisfactory
		Infants under 6 months.	Older Children	
1926-30	211	358	325	322
1931-35 Year.	245	465	539	238
1936	312	386	375	116
1937	372	579	402	148
1938	394	944	438	213
1939	251	594	400	470

Table showing number of deaths amongst infants (under 12 months) who attended, or did not attend, a Welfare Centre. (Deaths under 4 weeks are not included for feeding or attendance).

Years.	Infant Deaths		Attended Centre.	Not Attended Centre.	Breast Fed.	Artificially Fed.
	Number.	Died in first month.				
1921-38 (inclusive) Year	684	380	132	172	154	150
1939	29	23	—	6	1	5

BATLEY MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. VOLUNTARY WORKERS' SECTION

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year, 1939.

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Cash: 31-12-38:—			Stamps and Stationery	1	6 6
In Co-op. Soc. 11 7 3			Biscuits, Tea and sugar	7	15 5½
In hand 3 18 1			Milk	2	14 0
	15	5 4	Gifts	7	15 5
Batley Centre:—Teas	7	10 10	Wreaths	1	10 0
All Centre:—Teas	2	15 7	Presentations	1	7 1½
Proceeds of Garden Party	2	11 6	Booking Fee	0	10 0
Co-operative Dividend	0	12 0	Balance: 31-12-39:—		
Co-operative Interest	0	5 11	In Co-op Soc. 3 5 3		
			In hand	2	17 5
				6	2 8
	£29	1 2		£29	1 2

Signed (Mrs.) EVA THOMPSON, Hon. Secretary.
(Mrs.) HILDA GRAYSON, Hon. Treasurer.

3. (ii) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The Maternity Home administered by the Town Council has been previously described.

During 1939 there were 281 bookings; 249 patients admitted, of whom 14 resided outside the Borough; 243 confinements, including 14 patients who resided outside Batley; and 253 infants born.

The Corporation decided that maternity patients who resided outside the Borough should not be admitted to the Maternity homes.

4.7 per cent of the Batley patients confined in the Maternity Home were living in lodgings.

The Housing Conditions of 2,975 patients residents of Batley, who were Patients in the Batley Maternity Home from opening in October, 1922, to December 31st, 1939, were as follows:—

Years	Type of House				Total number of rooms in house						Occupants of House												Circumstance of Patient		
	B. to B.	Single	Through	One Room	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 or over	Living in own House	Living in own House with Lodgers	Living in Lodgers	
1922-39 (inclusive)	1413	602	935	25	32	1162	849	471	378	83	467	853	695	437	222	141	76	35	25	12	12	2364	78	538	
Year 1939	114	36	85	—		103	52	30	46	4	125	49	33	19	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	214	10	11	

In 1925 it was arranged that it be brought to the notice of all patients that the cost to the Corporation is much greater than the amount paid by individual patients, and each is invited to make such donation when leaving the Home as her financial circumstances may warrant. The amount contributed up to December 31st, 1939 was £166 7s. 6d., of which £6 0s. 0d. was given during 1939. On no occasion has any donation been made by patients residing outside Batley.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES DURING 1939.

		Names of Midwives.				Total
		C. Dransfield.	E. A. Fearn-sides.	F. Kitson.	E. Robin-son.	
Patients booked.		60	87	55	45	247
Visits to Ante Natal cases.		240	254	148	269	911
Cases attended.	As Midwife	39	61	27	36	163
	As Maternity Nurse.	4	4	2	2	12
No. of visits to patients following delivery.		723	1093	496	422	2734
<u>Locum arrangement :—</u>						
Relief given	No. confinements.	12	15	3	24	54
	No. visits.	182	175	33	400	790
Relief received	No. confinements.	15	15	22	5	57
	No. visits.	273	289	367	148	1077
Total No. of confinements attended.		55	80	32	62	229
Total No. of visits Ante-Natal & Post Natal.		1145	1522	677	1091	4435

During the year the Corporation made arrangements with Mr. D. W. Currie, M.D., Ch.M. F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G., to amend the original scheme for the use of his services.

Provision is now made for the attendance of Mr. Currie for consultation and operation if necessary in the patient's home, Maternity Home and in the case of Maternity Home patients removed to the Batley and District Hospital. There is also provision for a consultative Ante Natal clinic every Tuesday morning at the Batley Hospital, where cases of doubt and difficulty are examined and reported upon by the consultant. The Corporation have also made arrangements with the Batley Hospital Committee for the maintenance and treatment of any abnormal maternity cases at an inclusive sum per annum.

The West Riding County Council's scale, which is more liberal than the original one, is applied to the patient's income.

The whole scheme is to be reviewed in July 1940, i.e. after a year's trial.

MATERNITY SERVICES—CORPORATION'S ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSULTATION ETC.

No. patients seen at :—					No. Removed to Batley Hospital	No. removed to County Hospital Staincliffe, on the instructions of M.O.H.
Consultative Ante Natal Clinic		Own Home	Maternity Home	Batley Hospital		
Patients	Attendances					
17	20	6	2	2	37	None

(iii) **INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN** (apart from Poor Law) is not provided.

(iv) **HEALTH VISITORS.**

The arrangements made for the visiting of children between the ages of one and five years are as previously.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :

(a) To expectant mothers		First visits	250
		Total visits	620
(b) To children under			
1 year of age		First visits	521
		Total visits	6,159
(c) To children between the			
ages of 1 and 5 years		Total visits	6,034

In addition to the foregoing, the Health Visitors have made visits to cases of:—

Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	79
Still Births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	67
								<hr/> 217 <hr/>

The preceding figures do not include visits paid by the nurses in their capacity as School Nurses, which were 3,083. The grand total, therefore, of visits by the Health Visitors and School Nurses during 1939 was 16,113.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :

- (i) By children under 1 year of age 4,109
- (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 1,156

Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were:—

- (i) Children under 1 year of age 363
- (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 33

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year, and who, at the end of the year, were:—

- (i) Children under 1 year of age 303
- (ii) Children over 1 year of age 751

(v) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

- (a) Number of persons on the register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year 2

(b) Number of children on the Register:—

- (i) At the end of the year 2
- (ii) Who died during the year None
- (iii) On whom inquests were held during the year None

(c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were:—

- (i) Health Visitors 5
 (ii) Female, other than Health Visitors None
 (iii) Male None

No proceedings were taken during the year, no sanctions were necessary, neither were any orders sought under Sec. 67 of the Act of 1932.

(vi) **ARRANGEMENTS FOR DENTAL, ORTHOPÆDIC, ETC., CASES.**

Dental Defects:—

Arrangements have now been made with the Education Committee for the Dental Treatment of children under school age.

On 21st March, 1939 the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee made the following recommendations:—

- (a) That half a session weekly or one session fortnightly be devoted to this work.
 (b) That Dentures should be obtained from C. and L. E. Attenborough Ltd., Nottingham.
 (c) That the West Riding County Council's scale for Dentures be applied in these cases.
 (d) There shall be a charge of one shilling per case for attention resulting from one inspection.
 (e) That no impressions be taken until the portion of the cost of the Dentures payable by the patient is paid.
 (f) The foregoing shall not apply to cases in receipt of relief under the Public Assistance Committee.
 (g) All applications for dental treatment or Dentures must be made through the Ante Natal or Child Welfare Clinics.

These Minutes were confirmed by the Town Council on the 5th April 1939.

The following is a summary of the work carried out:—

M. & C.W. Dental Treatment, 1939.

(From September).

Patients	Number Treated	Number of Attendances	Anæsthetics		Extractions		Other Operations	Patients Fitted with Dentures
			General	Local	Temporary	Permanent		
Adults	14	31	8	5	1	75	2	3
Children	7	11	11	—	30	—	—	—

Summary of the year's work at the Orthopaedic Clinic

Defect.	New Cases			Old Cases		Total Attend-ances		Treatment Recommended						Discharged			Ceased attending on Register			
	Total	Educ.	M. & C. W.	Educ.	M. & C. W.	Seen by Orthopaedic Surgeon	Massage etc. Clinic	Orthopaedic	Observation	Massage and Remedial Exs.	No treatment	Hospital	Surgical Appliances	X-Ray	Plaster	Cured		Improved	No change	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	7			6	1	7	199	19	1	5				1				1		6
Postural Defects	48	18	1	29		48	680	84	2	37	8			1			1	17	5	26
Torticollis	6	2	1		3	6	14	6	3	1	2						2	1	1	3
Talipes	1				1	1	49	4				1								1
Rickets	4			2	2	4	5	7	1		1	2						1		3
Pes Planus	17	8	3	5	1	17	165	28	1	11	4			1			1	4		12
Congenital dislocation of hip	4			3	1	3	22	5	1	1		2								4
Other congenital deformities	15	1	3	3	7	15	83	28	4	2	5	2	2				1	5	2	6
Infantile Hemiplegia	1				1	1		1	1											1
Infantile Paraplegia																				
Bone and Joint Tubercle	2			2		2		2	1		1						1			1
Perthes disease	1			1	1	1		2	1											1
Osteomyelitis	3			3	3	3		8	3										2	1
Polyarticular arthritis	1			1	1	1	17	5		1										1
Post diphtheritic paralysis																				
Fractures	4	2		2		4	42	10	1	2		1					1			3
Injury	3	2		1		3	76	6		1	2						1			2
Various	23	11	3	6	4	23	168	36	4	7	7		5				4	5	1	12
TOTALS	140	44	11	64	21	139	1520	251	24	68	30	8	9	1			10	36	11	83

Aural Cases:—

Arrangements have now been made with the Education Committee for Aural Treatment of pre-school children to be carried out at Clinics to be arranged at Batley Hospital.

No such children were referred for treatment during 1939.

Orthopædics :—

Dr. H. L. Crockatt, the Corporation's Orthopædic Surgeon attends for consultations once a month and Miss Mary Hewitt attends for two whole days weekly for the purpose of carrying out massage and remedial exercises.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER SUPPLY.—Particulars of the Batley Water supply have been given in previous annual reports. The chief source is from the town's own reservoirs situated about eighteen miles away in the Pennine Hills. This water is excellent in every respect, both for domestic and trade purposes.

It has not been necessary to obtain water from any new sources, neither have there been any important mains extensions, nor has there been any form of contamination disclosed which needed the taking of any specific action.

The supplies have been satisfactory as regards (a) quality and (b) quantity.

The water is controlled by bacteriological examinations which are obtained monthly.

During 1939 samples of Batley water were submitted to Dr. Sutherland at the West Riding County Council Laboratory, Wakefield for bacteriological examination, with the following results.

	Batley	Halifax	Bradford
Satisfactory	27	18	15
Unsatisfactory	11	—	2
Doubtful Purity	1	—	1
	39	18	18

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF WATER.

	Batley	Halifax	Bradford
Satisfactory 	23	7	6

In accordance with the Ministry of Health Memo 221 on the Safeguards to be adopted in day to day Administration of Water Undertakings, the health of workmen employed on the water-works has been investigated by the Medical Officer of Health.

A complete physical examination of each such workman, together with a clinical history and investigation of his blood and excreta as to the possibility of his likelihood of being a carrier of Typhoid Fever or other similar infection, was carried out.

In co-operation with the Water Engineer, the question of the protection of the source of supply, treatment of water and general supervision of the workmen from the sanitary point of view was investigated. This included communications with an Angling Club in order that proper supervision may be exercised over persons fishing the reservoirs.

The Water Engineer (Mr. H. P. Joyce) has supplied the following information :—

(1) Sterilization of the Batley Supply which came into operation on the 31st. January, 1939 is carried out by means of an Automatic Chlorine Control apparatus.

(2) No reason can be given for unsatisfactory bacteriological reports received during the year but subsequent analyses of water taken from the same sources have proved satisfactory.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The Borough Surveyor (Mr. T. Mossop) has supplied the following information :—

Sewage Disposal.

The usual maintenance work has continued during the year at the Sewage Disposal Works, and negotiations have been proceeding with the Dewsbury Corporation with a view to making an agreement conditional upon the sanction of the Ministry of Health, whereby the Dewsbury Corporation would receive into their sewers and treat the whole of the Domestic Sewage and trade effluent at present being treated in the Batley Corporation's Sewage Disposal Works.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board is the authority which exercises supervision over the Batley beck. It is polluted by dye water, trade waste, etc. During heavy rain storms it occasionally overflows its banks, causing considerable flooding of houses and streets. The latter has engaged the attention of the Corporation for several years and is still under consideration.

3 (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1939.

By the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby).

Water-Closets.

The Borough—1938	10,543
Additional; to existing buildings	83
Additional; to new buildings	238
Additional; by conversions	11
	<hr/>
	10,875
Less number abolished. (Slum clearance, etc.)	70
Total—1939	10,805
	<hr/>
	<hr/>

Trough Closets.

The Borough—1938	176
	<hr/>
Total—1939	176
	<hr/>
	<hr/>

Slop Water Closets.

The Borough—1938	21
	<hr/>
Total—1939	21
	<hr/>
	<hr/>

Pail Closets

The Borough—1938	17
Less number abolished	1
	<hr/>
	16
	<hr/>
Total—1939	16
	<hr/>
	<hr/>

Privy Closets.

The Borough—1938 (140 structures)	253	
Less number abolished or converted (3 structures)	9	
	—	244
Total—1939 (structures)		244
Total—1939 Closets of all types		11,262

The remarks concerning privies and trough closets made on page 46 of the Annual Report for 1937 still apply.

(ii) **PUBLIC CLEANSING.—This Section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby).**

The arrangements for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse during 1939 were similar to those in force during the previous year, that is, 97% of the total yield was collected by the five private contracts detailed in the table below; the remaining 3%—approximately 445 houses—being dealt with by direct labour.

Particulars of the contracts as they stood on the 31st December, 1939 are as follows :—

Contract No.	Ward	Estimated No. of houses and premises	Estimated Annual Yield, Tons	Period of Contract		Annual costs			
				Commencement	Termination	1939.	Previous Year	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per ton 1939.
1	West	2,550	2,174	6/4/38	5/4/41	£738	£738	—	6/9
2	Soothill	1,342	1,141	11/7/38	10/7/41	£372	£372	—	6/6
3	North	3,270	2,755	3/1/38	2/1/41	£845	£845	—	6/2
4	East	2,568	2,189	1/7/37	30/6/40	£598	£598	—	5/6
5	Birstall	2,322	1,896	29/5/39	28/5/41	£611	£728	—£117	6/5
	Totals	12,052	10,155	—	—	£3,164	£3,281	—£117	—

Note.—The Annual Costs abovementioned are subject to an increase of 6/- per week per vehicle employed as from the 28th September, 1939. This was to meet the rise in cost of petrol due to War. The number of vehicles affected was two for North Ward and one each for the other Wards.

From the foregoing table, and disregarding the special war-increase to meet the rising cost of petrol, it will be seen that, consequent upon the saving in the Birstall Ward, the aggregate annual cost of the contracts fell from £3,281 to £3,164, representing a decrease of £117 upon the previous year.

As regards efficiency the work was performed reasonably satisfactorily in West, Soothill, and East Wards, but not so in North and Birstall Wards wherein laxity on the part of the contractor led to complaints. Having regard to the fact that the work was done efficiently in at least one Ward at a lower cost than in North and Birstall Wards, it would appear that the explanation of this laxity did not necessarily lie in the sufficiency or otherwise of the payment made by the Corporation for the work.

Based upon an estimated daily yield of 14.32 cwts. of refuse per 1,000 population, and the Registrar General's population estimate of 39,800, the total amount of refuse dealt with during the year was 10,401 tons. This was disposed of as follows:—

	Tons
Controlled Tip—Soothill Wood Colliery	5,504
Controlled Tip—Howden Clough Colliery	2,755
Controlled Tip—Nab Lane	1,896
Incineration —Destructor Works	246
Total	10,401

The staff and forms of transport engaged upon collection and disposal were respectively :—

Collection :—

(a) By Private Contract;

Mechanical vehicles.	6 Regular.	1 Part time.
Horse	—	—
Men (including drivers)	13 Regular.	5 „ „

(b) By Direct Labour;

Horse vehicle.	1 Regular.
Men (including driver)	2 „

Disposal :—

By Direct Labour;

Tipmen (including one part-time foreman)	7 Regular.	2 Part time.
Destructor Firemen.	—	1 „

SALVAGE.—By the end of the year arrangements had been put into operation to recover certain materials from the refuse with a view to their utilisation in the interests of national economy. This was at the instance of The Salvage Department of the Ministry of Supply. The materials concerned largely consisted of tins, bottles, and jars, etc. As regards clean waste paper, it was not found practicable—having regard to the local system of refuse collection by private contract—to organise a collection separately from refuse, that is on an economic basis from the standpoint of local costs. This work was therefore attempted to some degree by the local Boy Scouts. In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture of Leeds University, investigations were also made to determine the practicability of recovering and utilising manure from the refuse.

The recovery of kitchen waste for pig-feeding was not attempted as a municipal venture since there are no large hotels, catering establishments, or similar premises, yielding regular quantities of food waste such as to justify a special collection service. The facts would appear to be that any considerable amount of food waste in a town like Batley would not so much be a matter calling for collection as an index to the wastefulness of the population. In other words, in any properly conducted private house there should be no food waste in war-time.

Annual Cost.—For the year ended 31st March, 1939, the total net cost was £5,586 14s. 7d., made up as follows:—

Collection £3,690 7s. 2d.; and
Disposal £1,896 7s. 5d.

Unit Costs—Based on the following figures:—

Population 39,800;
Yield 14.32 cwts. per thou. pop. per day,
= 10,401 tons per annum; and
No. of houses and premises = 13,295;
the Unit Costs were as follows:—

	Collection			Disposal			Total		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Net cost per ton		7	1.2		3	7.8		10	9
Net cost per thou. pop. per annum	92.7			47.6			140.3		
Net cost per. thou. houses per ann.	277.6			142.6			420.2		

**(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.
WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE
27 OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS (OUTSIDE LONDON)
REGULATIONS, 1935.**

—o—
DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT : YEAR 1939.
—o—

Total number of Inspections and Re-Inspections made 24,304.

			Primary Inspection.		Re-Inspections.
	Details		Day.	Evening.	Day.
Housing	Consolidate	Regs.	130	—	768
Re Sanitary Defects	....	....	832	5	3003
Infectious Diseases	....	....	61	13	27
Verminous and dirty houses	....	....	135	—	125
„ houses fumigated			28	—	2
Water supply	....	....	17	—	5
Overcrowding	....	....	119	—	162
Common Lodging Houses	....		1	—	—
Factories	....	....	171	—	98
Workplaces	....	....	10	—	2
Re Shops Acts	....	....	40	—	21
Bakehouses	....	....	50	—	8
Drains inspected	....	....	150	—	7
Drains tested	....	....	85	—	1
Smoke observations	....	....	231	—	—
Factories (Smoke nuisance)	....		19	—	—
Offensive Trades	....	....	1	—	—
Stables	....	....	22	—	1
Swine, fowls & other animals			13	—	7
Tents, vans and sheds	....	....	17	—	5
Schools	....	....	—	—	2
Tips, etc.	....	....	20	—	7
Sewers, etc.	....	....	11	—	3
Rat infested premises	....	....	7	—	7
Miscellaneous visits	....	....	1153	18	129
Slaughter houses	....	....	1132	31	—
Meat Shops	....	....	97	5	—
Provision & other food shops			26	—	—
Fried fish and chip shops	....		81	—	—
Ice cream premises	....	....	14	—	—
Dairies and milk shops	....	....	245	—	—
Cowsheds	....	....	186	—	—
Markets	....	....	59	—	—
Samples :—					
Milk—Chemical exams.	....		127	—	—
„ —bact. exams.	....		148	—	—
„ —sediment tests	....		11	—	—
Miscellaneous foods—					
chemical exams.			31	—	—
Rag Flock—chemical exams.			15	—	—
Swimming bath water—					
chem. and/or bact. exams.			19	—	—
other waters—					
chem. and/or bact. exams.			10	—	—
Fæces specimens	....	....	2	—	—
Totals	....	....	5526	72	4390

Air Raid Shelter Survey:—

Visits by Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors	2,833
Visits by Temporary Enumerators	11,483

14,316

Informal Notices served 1405

Informal Notices complied with 947

Statutory Notices served 145

Statutory Notices complied with 130

Certificates as to "Permitted Numbers" issued 40

(for 328 houses),

Number of complaints received and entered in

complaint book 127

(iv). SHOPS and OFFICES.

Only seven written notices were issued. The number of retail shops, as compared with the size and population of the Borough, is below the average, due, no doubt, to the fact that the shopping centres of the larger neighbouring towns are readily available to the public of Batley. A very large majority of the retail shops in Batley employ, if any, not more than one or two assistants.

(v) CAMPING SITES.

During 1939 no sites in the Borough were used for camping purposes within the meaning of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. There were, however, several isolated moveable dwellings, and an exempted encampment in connection with a travelling fair, which were kept under supervision.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The general position in relation to smoke abatement was stated at length in the Annual Reports for 1928 to 1934; and also on pages 44 to 46 of the Annual Report for 1936.

The number of observations taken during 1939 was 231 as against 212 for the previous year. Engineers and firemen were interviewed on 19 occasions, and 16 notices were forwarded to offending firms.

Offences were limited to only a small proportion of fifty-six firms whose chimneys were observed.

(vii) **SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.**

There is one public baths in the Borough, but no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public. Full particulars of the public baths were given on page 53 of the annual report for 1937.

The number of bathers during 1939 was 54,295, of which 38,480 were the general public, and the remainder scholars as follows—10,815, Batley Elementary Schools, and 5,000 Batley Grammar Schools.

Action taken to secure the satisfactory condition of the water in the swimming baths:—During the months of May, June, July, and August, nineteen samples of water were taken and submitted to the County Laboratory for bacteriological and chemical examinations. These consisted on nine inlet samples and ten outlet samples. The following is a summary of the results of the examinations:

(a) Bacteriological examinations:

- 8 Inlet samples were satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.
- 9 Outlet samples were satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

(b) Chemical examinations:

- (i) pH Value; As compared with the Ministry of Health standard of pH 7.6-8, the values of the 9 inlet samples varied from pH 6.4-7.8 (only one sample complying with the standard) and the ten outlet samples from pH 6.4-7.8 (only two samples complying with the standard).
- (ii) Free chlorine; As compared with the Ministry of Health standard of 0.2-0.5 parts of free chlorine in one million parts of water 3 inlet samples and 4 outlet samples were satisfactory. Of the nine inlet samples, 3 contained no free chlorine, 1 contained 0.2 parts, 2 contained 0.5 parts, and 3 contained 1.0 part, per million. Of the ten outlet

samples, 3 contained no free chlorine, 1 contained 0.2 parts, 3 contained 0.5 parts, and 3 contained 1.0 part, per million.

Remarks—As regards the six samples which contained twice the maximum amount of free chlorine laid down by the standard, the County Medical Officer commented that, “Having regard to the amount of free chlorine in the water, it is probable there would be smarting of the eyes and other parts of the bodies of bathers.”

The foregoing results indicate the need for constant attention and care in the operation of the filtration plant if the recognised standards are to be adhered to. Particularly does this apply in respect of the chlorination apparatus, for too little free chlorine in the water would appear to lead to bacterial impurity (as judged by the Presumptive *B. Coli* content, and if used in that state by a fair number of bathers) and too much free chlorine, whilst satisfying the bacteriological standard, produces the dangers of irritation already referred to.

(viii) **Eradication of bed bugs.**

The number of council houses found to be infested was 6, and other houses 63. All the council houses and 21 privately owned houses were disinfested by the Corporation, the others (except one which was H.C.N.—fumigated by a specialist firm) being dealt with by notices served upon the tenants, by whom measures of cleansing were carried out, but of varying efficiency.

Details of the methods employed locally in disinfecting houses were given on pages 34 to 36 of the Annual Report for 1938.

4. **SCHOOLS.**

There have been no special reports upon the sanitary conditions and water supply of schools during the year—all the schools being supplied with water from the Corporation mains. Action taken in respect of infectious diseases amongst school children has been on the lines of the Memo on Closure of, and Exclusion from, School, 1927.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The number of visits made during the year was 339, and the defects found and remedied were as follows:—

Particulars	No. of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	2	7
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature	1	Nil
Inadequate ventilation	—	2
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	1
Sanitary conveniences—		
Insufficient	1	—
Unsuitable or defective	81	55
Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil
Other offences	4	6
Totals	89	71

Note.—Where in certain items an excess of defects remedied over those found arises, this is due to defects found previous to the year under review having been remedied during that year.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

GENERAL REPORT UPON HOUSING ACTIVITIES IN THE BOROUGH.

Since the Minister of Health has recognised that in present conditions it will be difficult to make the usual full report upon the statutory and other housing activities of the local authority, and asks only for a general appreciation of the positions, shewing the extent to which housing matters have been affected by the changed conditions during the year under review, the usual detailed report is omitted.

Up to the present local housing has been affected little, if any, as a result of the War. This arises mainly from the fact that the area is neutral so far as war-time transfer of civilian populations is concerned. Conscription and other influences might have tended to reduce the local war-time population, but against this must be placed a falling off in house-building.

As regards maintenance of existing houses, whilst some difficulty is being experienced both as regards the availability of men and materials, and, perhaps, rising prices, everything possible is being done to secure attention by informal action.

The policy intended for the future is, therefore, to continue securing maintenance repairs by informal action, and when conditions so far revert to normal as to permit it, review all the houses detailed on pages 42 to 57 inclusive of the Annual Report for 1938, together with the undermentioned which were officially represented as unfit in 1939 prior to the outbreak of war, but were deferred as regards final action in consequence thereof.—

- No(s.) 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 24, Hanover Place ;
- „ 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50, Leeds Road, Birstall ;
- , 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 193, 195, and 197, Leeds Road, Birstall ;
- „ 3a, and 7, Queen Street ;
- „ 20, Upper Batley Lane ;
- „ 23, 25, and 25a, East Street ;
- „ 9 and 13, Hume Street ;
- „ 26, Fox's Yard, Upper Commercial Street ;
- „ 109 and 111, Upper Commercial Street ;
- „ 1, 5, 7, 9, and 11, Fleming Place ;
- „ 118, 120, 122, and 124, Upper Commercial Street ;
- „ 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, and 105, White Lee Road ;
- „ 70, and 72, Town Street, Batley Carr ;
- „ 30 and 32, North King Street ;
- „ 46, Queen Street ; and
- „ 2 and 4, Kilpinhill Lane.

The following is a summary of the action taken in 1939 before the outbreak of war, but now more or less lying in abeyance :—

	houses
Demolition Orders	35
Undertakings not to use for human habitation	9
Undertakings to render fit for human habitation	19
	—
Total	63
	—

In addition to the foregoing, just as the state of national emergency arose, formal action was to be taken in respect of the twenty-three unfit houses comprising the proposed Borough of Batley (Cross Street and Chandler Hill) Clearance Area.

It would appear that, in no direction more than the housing of the working classes will the war impose a greater set-back ; especially having regard to the progress which was being

made at the outbreak of hostilities. Difficulties in obtaining men and materials, rising prices, the natural unwillingness of landlords to lay out money in circumstances imposed by the possibility of air-raids, and other discouraging features, are adverse influences which will all have their effects, together with those created by the general national financial strain. Whilst not giving way to pessimism, it is well that the facts should be faced, and thoroughly understood, when, in due course, reports indicate only small progress.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, by Mr. Hornby.

(a) **MILK SUPPLY.**—The action taken with regard to milk was as follows:—

- (1) Inspection of farms and dairies pursuant to the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.
- (2) The taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination.
- (3) The issue of licences pursuant to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

(1) Inspection of farms and dairies pursuant to the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The number of dairy farms in the Borough at the end of the year under review was 27 as against 28 for the previous year, and with herds comprising 408 cows against 426 for the previous year.

The total number of inspections of cowsheds was 186, and as a result thereof, works of re-construction were carried out in 2 instances and minor improvements in certain others. 54 Notices were issued requiring lime washing and cleansing. As regards dairies and milk-shops, 245 inspections were made and general improvements carried out in 6 instances.

(2) The taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination.

The total number of samples examined for the department at the County Laboratory, Wakefield, was 153, of which 138

were taken by the Corporation's Sanitary Inspectors, and 15 by County Sanitary Officers. The results of the examinations were as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk: One sample was examined and satisfied the methylene blue test.

Accredited Milk: Of 28 samples examined, 19 satisfied the methylene blue test, and 9 did not satisfy the test.

Pasteurised Milk: Of 9 samples examined, 7 satisfied the plate count test, and 2 did not satisfy the test. One sample which did not satisfy the test was also found by the phosphatase test not to have been properly pasteurised.

Ordinary (ungraded) Milk: Of 115 samples examined, 87 satisfied the methylene blue test and 28 did not satisfy the test. 6 samples were found to be tuberculous. A further classification shows that of 41 samples of raw milk delivered for pasteurisation, 23 satisfied the methylene blue test and 18 did not satisfy the test. Such an unsatisfactory proportion suggests that producers of milk for pasteurisation are not as careful about cleanliness as they might be, which is regrettable in view of the fact that, whilst pasteurisation protects the consumer against certain pathogenic germs, it does not make a dirty milk clean.

General Remarks: Summarising the foregoing results 25% of all samples examined by the various recognised tests were unsatisfactory. This, in addition to the 6 samples found tuberculous indicates the continued need for the bacteriological control of the public milk supply. The action taken by the Department as and when unsatisfactory reports came to hand was described on page 60 of the Annual Report for 1938.

(3) **The issue of licences pursuant to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.**

The numbers of licences in force during 1938 were as follows :

(a) **Tuberculin Tested Milk.**

Dealers' Retailing Licences ....	....	6
Supplementary Licences ....	....	4

(b) **Pasteurised Milk.**

Pasteurisers' Licences	....	....	1
Dealers' Retailing Licences	....	....	2
Supplementary Licences	....	....	3

(c) **Accredited Milk.**

Producers' Licences granted by the West Riding County Council	6
--	------	---

(b) **MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**

(By Mr. H. Hornby).

During 1939 1,132 visits by day and 31 by night were made to slaughterhouses; 97 visits by day and 25 by night to meat shops; and 59 visits by day to the market.

The total number of carcasses and their organs examined in local slaughterhouses was 9,380 consisting of 2,096 Beasts, 188 Calves, 4,892 Sheep, and 2,204 Pigs.

As a result over $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons of diseased, unsound, or unwholesome meat and other foods were condemned and destroyed as being unfit for human food.

The usual tables giving details follow :—

SURRENDERS AND SEIZURES OF UNSOUND FOOD, OFFAL, ETC., 1938.

Numbers of whole carcasses, part carcasses, organs and offals condemned as unfit for food :—

Whole Carcasses	Cattle	Sheep	Calves	Pigs	Total
(including organs)	7	1	—	12	20
Part Carcasses	6	1	—	2	9
Heads	90	—	—	169	259
Tongues	90	—	—	169	259
Lungs	280	3	4	259	546
Livers	149	11	1	94	255
Spleens	9	1	—	6	16
Hearts	38	2	1	77	118
Kidneys	11	1	—	3	15
Stomachs	10	—	—	27	37
Mesenteries	61	—	—	69	130
Diaphragms	11	—	—	—	11
Udders	5	—	—	—	5

CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION AND WEIGHT.

	Cattle lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Calves lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	10928	—	8	4584	15520
Distomatosis	739	10	—	14	763
Abscesses	764	29	—	—	793
Cirrhosis	261	12	—	136	409
Parasitic Cysts	217	9	—	109	335
Inflammation	1225	—	1	519	1745
Necrosis	—	—	—	7	7
Oedema	—	—	—	40	40
Non-Parasitic Cysts.	—	—	—	1	1
Decomposition	—	—	—	6	6
Nephritis	5	—	—	—	5
Sapraemia	—	118	—	—	118
Fracture	—	—	—	28	28
Cavernous Angioma	28	—	—	—	28
Pentastones	7	—	—	—	7
Totals	14174	178	9	5444	19805

TOTAL = Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.
 8 16 3 9

Other Food condemned :—

1 Glass chicken fillets	} Decomposition }	13 lbs. 4 ozs.
1 Tin breakfast tongue		
Piece of bacon		

Total Weight of Meat and Other Food condemned :—

Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
8	16	3	22	4

COMPARISON WITH RECENT YEARS.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1929	8	12	3	23	1934	6	5	3	2
1930	10	11	0	26	1935	9	8	3	2
1931	7	3	1	16	1936	6	0	1	7
1932	8	12	2	3	1937	7	5	1	26
1933	7	4	0	17	1938	9	17	3	16

The following table is in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, 1939.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	1,878	218	188	8,000	2,204
Number inspected	1,878	218	188	4,892	2,204
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	Nil.	1	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	165	5	Nil.	12	242
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	8.84%	3.21%	Nil.	.27%	11.12%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil.	4	Nil.	Nil.	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	158	121	2	Nil.	209
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8.41%	57.34%	1.06%	Nil.	9.89%

(c) **ADULTERATION, ETC.**

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

(This section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector—
Mr. H. Hornby.)

During the year under review, 158 samples of milk and miscellaneous foods, as detailed in the appended Table I., were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 147 samples to be genuine, and 11 adulterated. This gives an adulteration figure of 6.9% as compared with 5.6% for the previous year.

Particulars of any administrative action taken in respect of samples adulterated are given in Table II., wherein it will be seen that legal proceedings were taken in one instance.

A further comparison shows that of the 127 milk samples analysed 10 were adulterated, which gives an adulteration figure for milk of 7.9% as compared with 5.8% for the previous year.

On reference to Table III. which gives the average composition of milk samples, it will be seen that the average fat content was 3.70% as compared with 3.61% for the previous year.

In no case was there any contravention of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

TABLE I.

Particulars of Foods sampled and Results of Analysis.

Sample	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Adul- terated	Doubtful	Total
Milk	127	—	117	10	—	127
Coffee	—	2	2	—	—	2
Pickles	—	1	1	—	—	1
Dried Fruits	—	1	1	—	—	1
Ground Almonds	—	1	1	—	—	1
Rice	—	1	1	—	—	1
Condensed Milk	—	1	1	—	—	1
Candied Peel	—	1	1	—	—	1
Jam	—	2	2	—	—	2
Margarine	—	2	2	—	—	2
Pepper	—	1	1	—	—	1
Tinned Cream	—	1	1	—	—	1
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	—	1
Crab Paste	—	1	1	—	—	1
Herrings (canned)	—	1	1	—	—	1
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	—	1
Tapioca	—	1	1	—	—	1
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	—	1
Marmalade	—	1	1	—	—	1
Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	1
Malted Milk	—	1	1	—	—	1
Canned Skimmed Milk	—	1	1	—	—	1
Cocoa	—	1	1	—	—	1
Lard	—	1	—	1	—	1
Sponge Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	1
Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	1
Sausage	—	2	2	—	—	2
Potted Meat	—	1	1	—	—	1
Totals	127	31	147	11	—	158

TABLE II.

Administrative action taken in respect of samples reported
by the Public Analyst to be not genuine.

Spl. No.	Nature of samples and results of analysis.	Remarks.
1/10	Milk—Fat 2.92% Solids not fat 9.08%	Vendor cautioned.
1/12	Milk—Fat 2.88% Solids not fat 8.72%	do.
1/26	Milk—Fat 2.94% Solids not fat 8.66%	do.
1/46	Milk—Fat 2.90% Solids not fat 8.50%	do.
1/49	Milk—Fat 3.60% Solids not fat 7.60%	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £10 and costs.
1/50	Milk—Fat 2.64% Solids not fat 9.16%	Vendor cautioned.
2/6	Milk—Fat 2.90% Solids not fat 9.16%	Producer cautioned.
2/12	Milk—Fat 2.93% Solids not fat 8.79%	Vendor cautioned.
2/15	Milk—Fat 2.66% Solids not fat 9.14%	do.
2/19	Milk—Fat 2.94% Solids not fat 9.12%	do.
2/26	Lard—Composed largely of Cotton Seed Stearine or Hardened Cotton Seed Oil	do.

TABLE III.

Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Average Milk Fat per cent.	Average Non-fatty solids per cent.
January	12	3.39	8.97
February	12	3.71	9.00
March	6	3.36	8.88
April	11	3.55	8.82
May	16	3.45	8.99
June	6	3.96	9.05
July	12	3.69	8.99
August	11	3.52	8.89
September	Nil.	—	—
October	18	3.86	9.16
November	18	4.25	9.10
December	5	3.47	8.89
Average for the year 1939		3.70	9.00
Average for the year 1938		3.61	8.99
Average for the year 1937		3.66	9.03
Average for the year 1936		3.62	9.04
Average for the year 1935		3.73	9.01
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901		3.00	8.50

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928

As a considerable amount of rag flock is manufactured in the Borough, the results of examinations of 15 samples taken during 1939 are given in the following table:—

Sample No.	Date Taken	Amount of Chlorine in form of Soluble Chlorides	Remarks
27	21-2-39	14.2 parts per 100,000	Satisfactory
28	"	12.8 " " "	"
29	"	28.3 " " "	"
30	"	29.3 " " "	"
31	"	21.3 " " "	"
32	"	17.0 " " "	"
33	24-11-39	12.0 " " "	"
34	"	25.0 " " "	"
35	"	8.0 " " "	"
36	"	7.0 " " "	"
37	8-12-39	17.0 " " "	"
38	"	18.0 " " "	"
39	"	15.0 " " "	"
40	"	14.0 " " "	"
41	"	12.0 " " "	"

Note:—The maximum chlorine content permitted is 30 parts per 100,00.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1939.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths		
		Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years			45-65 years	65 and over
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	52	—	1	3	—	7	15	16	1	1	—	—	—	45	—
Diphtheria	15	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	5	3	1	—	—	15	1
Cases notified as Diphtheria but discharged from Hospital as not having suffered from that disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	6*	—
Pneumonia	24	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	3	2	2	—	2	10†	5
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases generally notifiable:															
Erysipelas	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	—	8	4	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Ac. Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases notifiable locally	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	124	1	2	4	5	8	23	19	11	25	8	16	2	84	6

*Of these 6 patients, 1 was inmate of Batley Hospital at time of notification, and 5 were removed to Batley Hospital.

† Of these 10 patients, 9 were removed to Batley Hospital and 1 to County Hospital.

§ Patient removed to County Hospital.

2. **SMALLPOX.**—No case occurred during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.—52 cases were notified during the year, as against 83 the previous year. The type generally was mild. No deaths occurred.

DIPHTHERIA.—There was a decrease in the number of notifications received, 15 being the number as against 28 in 1938. There was one death, a boy of 15½ years of age who was admitted to hospital on the 6th day of his illness and died the same day. Two patients who had been notified to be suffering from Diphtheria were found following admission to hospital not to have Diphtheria. One of these was suffering from Scarlet Fever.

The Corporation's scheme of immunisation against Diphtheria was re-commenced in April, 1939, after a lapse of six months. From this time to the end of the year 664 attendances were personally dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health. The following persons received treatment:—

144 Children under school age.
102 School children.
6 Adults.

This brings the total number of treatments from January 1935, when the scheme was originally inaugurated to December, 1939, to 3,931.

The prophylactic used was T.A.F.—3 injections of 1 c.c. In only one case was there any severe local re-action.

It is noteworthy that the incidence of Diphtheria has diminished since 1934.

The following being the number of cases occurring within the Borough during each year:—

Year		Number
1934	....	175
1935	....	63
1936	....	74
1937	....	49
1938	....	28
1939	....	13

Amongst the true cases notified during 1939, one adult was stated to have been previously immunised in another town by an unknown person.

ENTERIC FEVER (including **PARATYPHOID**).—One case of paratyphoid fever was notified during the year. The patient was removed to the Oakwell Hospital. In view of the fact that she had just returned from a holiday in another town it is considered that the infection was probably contracted during the early period of her stay there.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—There were 10 patients notified as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia during the year as compared with 8 cases during the previous year. Three occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home and one in the Batley Hospital; the remainder were in their own homes.

PNEUMONIA (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal).—24 cases were notified during the year compared with 52 cases during the previous year. 10 were removed to hospital for treatment. There were 25 deaths from pneumonia (all forms).

MEASLES.—Since the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations came into force in October, 1939, no cases of measles were notified up to the end of the year. There was one death during the year.

There has been no local action taken in regard to the use of Measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—Since the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations came into force in October, 1939, one case of Whooping Cough was notified up to the end of the year. There was one death during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.—There were 19 cases notified compared with 18 during the previous year. 4 cases were removed to hospital. No special comment is called for.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.—No notifications were received.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—There was one case of ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year. When the child was three days old inflammation of the eyes commenced. On the 6th day she was removed to the Staincliffe County Hospital where she died after 5 weeks.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, 1939

Year	CASES			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Death
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
1939	1	—	1	—	—	—	1

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.—One case occurred during the year and made a good recovery.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.—No notifications were received.

INFLUENZA needs no special comment. Seven deaths were certified to be the result of influenza.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES become known to the department principally through the agency of Teachers, Health Visitors, School Nurses, School Attendance Officers, Parents, etc. During 1939 Head Teachers notified 153 and the School Attendance Officers 104 cases.

The average weekly number of scholars excluded either as patients or contacts during the year for notifiable or non-notifiable diseases was:—

Diphtheria	....	....	1.3	Impetigo	....	....	....	2.9
Scarlet Fever	....	....	5.8	Scabies and Itch	....	....	....	3.1
Measles	....	....	11.9	Verminous Conditions	....	....	....	9.4
Whooping Cough	....	....	18.9	Ringworm	....	....	....	1.3
Chickenpox	....	....	18.4	Dysentery	....	....	....	0.5
Mumps	....	....	0.8					

3. TUBERCULOSIS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken or called for during 1939.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Section 172.

No action was taken or called for during 1939.

4. TUBERCULOSIS IN BATLEY, 1939.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
15	2	8	1	3	—	5	—	1
25	5	2	—	2	—	4	1	—
35	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
45	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
55	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	13	7	7	4	10	2	1

The relationship between notification of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease is shown in the following table, which covers the period between January 1st, 1913, and December 31st, 1939.

Death before notification	118	Death 6 months after	17
Death 1 month, or under		Death 7 months after	17
after notification	171	Death 8 months after	11
Death 2 months after	56	Death 9 months after	6
Death 3 months after	33	Death 10 months after	4
Death 4 months after	20	Death 11 months after	9
Death 5 months after	18	Death 12 months and over	156

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths during 1939 was 2 to 17 or 11.8 per cent.

Notification of tuberculosis in the area has improved. It has not been necessary to take any action concerning wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

Housing conditions of patients notified to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the 21 years 1919 to 1939 were as follows :—

Years	Notifica- tions		Type of House		Occupants									Houses with more than one Patient Notified	Living Rooms						Bedrooms				Sleeping Accommodation for Patients				Shared Bed
	M.	F.	B. to B.	Single Through	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over		1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	1	2	3	4 and over	Separate Room	Shared Room	Separate Bed	Shared Bed	
1919 to 1939 (inclusive)	424	347	348	181	219	5	85	161	145	139	78	54	32	49	87	115	238	198	110	57	30	254	351	123	19	189	563	374	378
Year 1939	26	20	18	7	17	1	6	11	6	8	—	2	5	3	1	26	1	1	—	—	—	9	24	8	1	16	26	26	16

* Particulars not obtained concerning 4 patients.

